NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1887, 1

#### A FIRM HAND IN IRELAND.

THE HOME RULE PARTY DISMAYED BUT FURIOUS AT THE PROSPECT.

TRISH RAGE AGAINST MR. BALFOUR-THE UNIONIST ALLIANCE FIRM-NO HOPE NOW OF LIBERAL RE-UNION-UTTERANCES OF LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN-DEATH OF A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUSE.]
Copyright, 1887; North American Cable News Co. LONDON, March 29 .- The Coercion bill appears to exceed in stringency the worst anticipations of the Irish. Judging by the reception they gave Mr. Balfour they regard it as a really formidable engine for the enforcement of the law. During the Chief Secretary's speech, which lasted two hours, they left him hardly a quiet minute. Scornful laughter, trying interruptions, excited demands for his authority, renewed outbreaks of seering laughter, Mr. Healy angrily intervening, contemptaous sneers, derisive cheers-such are some of the phrases in which the Liberal Home Rule organ describes the participation of the Parnellites in this debate. Not less violent is the organ itself this morning. "One of the worst bills ever brought into Parliament." says "The Daily News." "Ministers ask the House to declare that the British Constitution shall be suspended in Ireland and the liberty of every Irisoman be at the mercy of the Executive." That is hardly a scientific description of a measure, some leading provisions of which are borrowed from Mr. Gladstone's Crimes act.

However, the bill seems likely, if to-day's talk be taken seriously, to make permanent the present division of the Liberal party. "No man has a right to call himself a Liberal," continues our cracle, " no man can hope to be accepted as a Liberal candidate by any constituency, who votes for Mr. Balfour's bill. Mr. Balfour's speech was foolish, and the Ministry is a fumbling Ministry, discredited, afraid of detection, without decency, without shame, and crazy." These flowers of rhetoric with their Parnellite perfume do but symbolize the profound alarm with which Gladstonians regard the immediate political future. There is not a rift nor a sign of a rift in the Unionist alliance. The Unionists themselves seem in more of a fighting mood than ever. Details of Mr. Balfour's bill will be freely criticised, but Mr. Chamberlain is not less firm than Lord Hartington, nor Lord Hartington than Mr. Balfour, in belief in the urgent necessity of coercion as the sole means of restoring the reign of law in Ireland.

The provisions for taking evidence in cases of erime before any individual has been accused, for summary jurisdiction of magistrates over specified offences without a jury and with power to sentence to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, the power of changing the venue within Ireland-all these are approved by all sections of the Ministerial majority, though additional safeguards against magisterial mistakes may be proposed. The power of removing certain cases to England for trial was received with great taughter and the House thought it of very doubtful utility. The authority conferred on the Lord-Lieutenant to proclaim dangerous districts is deemed by Tories if anything too rigorously restricted. Liberals admit little if any distinction between one section and another of this bill. They are going to make unrelenting war on the whote. Their telief is that no better cry to go to the country with can be found than "No Coercion."

Lord Hartington as a journalist is a novelty indeed. He appears to-day as a contributor to the first number of a Liberal-Unionist weekly founded to advocate the policy of the Unionist wing of the Liberal party. Perhaps the most interesting passage in Lord Hartington's article is the declaration that there is not a single Liberal-Unionist who believes in coercion as a policy, but all believe it a necessity for any civilized country to assert the supremacy of law. Mr. Chamberlain bas an article in the same journal, sternly hostile in tone to Gladstonian House Rule. He declares that the whole responsibility for Liberal disunion rests with these who postpone the Liberal programme to the programme of the Chicago convention. Mr. Caine, who is their caucus manager, cries out for open war against the Gladstonians ti . the party of secession and obstruction has been reduced to impotence. This fonnoing a Unionist organ is but one item in the pregramme which Mr. Chamberlain indicated lately at Birmingham. Reunion is to come if at all after a protracted trial of strength between the two wings of the Liberal party.

Lord Randolph Churchill has returned to London and reappeared in the House of Commons, where he was warmly greeted. He is looking better than for years. Nothing has been heard since his return of his re-entrance into the Cabinet. He is understood to have brought back with him some new scheme or proposal for a new deal in politics, but no hint of this mystery is yet disclosed.

Lord Rosebery has arrived in Berlin, where ha is practically the guset of Prince Bismarck.

Viscountess Strangford's death deprives the poorer classes in London, Eastern Europe and Egypt of one of their best friends. This accomplished lady since her husband's death has devoted herself to the organization and administration of some of the most useful and admirable charities in the world. The Victoria Hospital at Cairo was her latest creation. She gave with open hands and had the secret of making others give. She sacrificed health, abandoned the society which she had adorned, and impaired her fortune all for charity's sa'ce. She died on board the Lusitania in the Mediterranean on her way to Port Said to open a new

People are reading Lord Tennyson's Jubileo Ode to-day with incredulous amazement that these unmusical verses, awkward phrases and meaningless coinages, like "lord territorial" and "lord manushould be signed with the Poet Laurente's namo. G. W. S.

## HONORS TO A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

THOUSANDS OF IRISHMEN ACCOMPANY FATHER RYAN TO JAIL

DUBLIN, March 29.-Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, presented himself to-day before Justice Boyd, of the Bankruptey Court. He perthe doings of tenants in his parish respecting his trustee ship of their rents under the Plan of Campaign, and was condemued to prison.

When Father Ryan emerged from the court a prisoner.

he was met by a multitude of citizens. They numbered many thousands and they cheered the priest with enthumany thousands and they cuceffed the priest with enthu-stastic and prolonged appliause, and then followed him in procession to the juli, making his tour a triumphal one. Prominent men took part in this procession, and among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Father Slattery was also summoned by Judge Boyd to

give similar information to that demanded of Father Ryan. He likewise refused and was also ordered to prison. Both priests were removed to jail in a cab. The people hooted and jeered the police in attendance on the cab and for a while refused to permit it to proceed. A disturbance ensued and the police, who were mounted, rode with drawn swords upon the crowd and cleared a

iane for the cab.

Mr. O'Brien, Editor of United Ireland, also followed the prisoners to jail. He with the Lord Mayor and Archbishop Croke rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage. The mob threatened the police along the whole route and the scene at times was very exciting.

Constable Dorney, who refused to assist in Father Ryan's arrest, has been imprisoned, and a testimonial to him is boing organized.

# WINNERS AT NORTHAMPTON.

WINNERS AT NORTHAMPTON.

LONDON, March 20.—The Northampton apring race meeting epened to day. The race for Earl Spencer's Plate of \$3,000 was won by a head by Baron de Hirsch's three-year-old brown filly Gusdiana, by Galopin out of Segura. D. Henty's gray mare Debenture was second, three lengths in front of Lecture—Gusdiana, 16 to 1; Debenture, 5 to 1; Mezzetint, 5 to 1;

o to 1.

In the race for the Althorp Park Stakes of \$50 each with \$1,500 added, for two-year-olds, five furiongs, the Duke of Portland's bay misting Saltpetre, by Peter out of Rosemary, was by a head with I. A. Craven's brown coit, The Mummer, second, and J. Ryan's chestnut filly Lilybud a bed third. There were five furious. Resting—Seltpetre, 5 to 4; The Mummer, 7 to 4; Lilybud, 15 to 1.

GLADSTONE IN OPPOSITION.

HE SEES NO CAUSE FOR A COERCION BILL. THE GOVERNMENT ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT A CASE-

MR. GOSCHEN'S REPLY. LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate in the House of Commons this afternoon on the Irish Criminal Law Amendment bill. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said that in an issue so grave proposals so extreme as those now put forth by the Government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Mr. Parnell's amendment, be-cause the ground upon which Mr. Balfour based the Government case was absolutely insufficient and unsatis-factory. The Government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills or even a palitative, was a measure that would aggravate the deepest seated and worst disorders.
"With this coercion bill," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation has vanished into thin air." He

The Government intend to exclude the Land bill which was the main recommendation of the commission which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion—bare, bold and aguant—alas, too familiar! The Right Honorable Chief Secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased, but he has followed an unusual course in refraining from giving the House official information proving his allegations. The statistics of crime in Ireland are against the Government. Take the instance given of threatening lefters. In 1885, 432 such letters were received. In 1886 but 75 more were received. That hardly formished ground for asking Parhament to assent to the extreme measure of coercion. Other classes of crime amounted in 1885 to 512 and in 1886 to 517. [Opposition cheers.] This increase is described as the main reason for the extreme demands of the Government. If Mr. Balfour has further private information let him speak.

It was the first time be (Gladstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a The Government intend to exclude the Land bill which was

assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. [Cheers.] Here he referred in detail to the cases adduced by Mr. Ballour of League

detail to the cases addition by Mr. Ballour of League tyranny over persons. Continuing, he said:

Boycotting is bad enough, but it is not confined to Nationalists. I know of a Profestant clergyman who has been adaptived of the line of

with the National League. He asked him how he would continue to meet the League's constantly increasing demands until an absolute separation should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the League considered the of Ireland to be intelerable. The Government would be disgraced if it refrained from frustrating the efforts of the enemies of the existing laws and the opponents of whateverremedial measures the Government might propose. He regretted the absence from Mr. Gladstone's peech of any condemnation of Irish crime or the violent language of Irish agitators. The Liberal leader rather suggested a defence of those crimes. The Government based their case upon the notorious failure of the administration of justice. The proper administration of the laws constituted the safety of individuals, and was the only true guarantee of life and liberty. Here he read ex-tracts from judges' charges on the difficulties attending

tracts from judges charges on the difficulties attending the administration of the laws. Continuing, he asked whether this evidence, though not statistical, should be disregarded. Was finot well known that jurors were in danger of their lives I Were not individual jurors held up to edium by the public press! He deplored Mr. Gladston's to quope allusions to boyceiting. Such a way of treating crime would be understood by ignorant people as a justification of crime. There were miseries indicted under boyceiting that were outrages upon civilization such as no Government should tolerate. Mr. Gladstone had spoken of a breach of trust. The Government also had a trust to which it was their duty to be true, a trust that had been placed in their hands by the country—to restore the authority of the Queen, respect for judges, and the liberty of all classes of society. [Cheers.]

#### PARNELL APPEALS TO AMERICANS. A DISPATCH TO PRESIDENT FITZGERALD-CHARAC-

TERIZING THE NEW CRIMES BILL. Not. March 29 - The following cable was received by John Fitzgerald, president of the Ameri-

was received by John Fitzgeraid, president of the American League, to-day:

To the Hon. John Fitzgeraid, Lincoln, Neb.

The Corroin bill proposed to night in the House of Commons is the eighty-seventh since the Act of Union, eighty-seven years ago. It is also the most stringent, tyrambicul, and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving discontent beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendary magistrates, helding their office at pleasure of the Crown. It condems the Irish-speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercles of a packed jury of Orangemen or land lords, or to a jury of Englishmen at the Old Balley in London. The Liberal ps. Y, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this im, ultous measure, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe that even the present House of Commons will continue to follow the Tory Government in their mad course and good juriges consider that the measure will break and rum the Cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst and I condidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty.

President Fitzgeraid sent the following reply:

President Foundations.

President Fitzgeraid sent the following reply:

To the Hon. CHARLES S. PAINELL, M. P., Honze of Commons,
London.
Cable received. League will redouble its efforts. Ireland
sure of American sympathy and support in coming crisis.
Nebraska Legislature to-day, by unanimous vote, passed
resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemned Tory
policy of coercion. This and similar manifestations through
out this free country give the lie to the slanders of the
English press that true Americans do not sympathic with
Ireland. This great liberty-loving people of the United States
are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for Home
Rule.

Springfield, Ill., March 20.—In the House to-day a
resolution was adopted condemning the proposed Irish

resolution was adopted condemning the proposed Irish percion laws and condemning the policy of the English Government toward Ireland and extending sym athy and encouragement to William E. Gladstone and harles Stuart Painell in their crusade against opnames Smart Painen in their crusare against op-ire s<sub>1</sub> : and unjust laws.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—Resolutions passed both

Houses of the Legislature by unanimous vote to-day condemning coercion and extending encouragement to Glad-stone and Parnell.

WHAT DAVITT AND O'BRIEN THINK OF IT. LONDON, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a neeting of the National League at Dublin to-might, said the very stringency of the Balfour measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what it might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when naked tyranny reigned in Ireland. Under previous Tory Governments despots had been made to feel, when they tried to crush liberty, that they themselves had been

crushed.

William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, said he would not pretend to be violently apprehensive of the future. The Irish people had gone through similar trials before as those they would have to endure should the proposed coercion law be adopted. "When Mr. Balfour shall have had experience in the results of coercion," said Mr. O'Brien, "he will find a plank hed a much more tolerable couch than the bed of the Chief Secretary for Ireland."

EFFECT OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH LONDON, March 29 .- Mr. Gladstone's speech ridely commented upon as an effective exposure of the feebleness of the Government's reasons for

the feebleness of the Government's reasons for de-manding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is admitted by the Conservatives and is felt keenly by the Unionist-Liberals, more of whom threaten to seeded unless the Coercion bill be reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and the Plan of Cam-paign. The Conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials. The Gladstonians are confident that they can delay the passage of the bill until May, and in the mean-while are hopeful that the evolution of events will folf the whole scheme.

HE WILL COME WHEN EVICTIONS BEGIN AGAIN. TORONTO, March 20.—The secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Irish National League to-day received the following cable message from William O'Brien, Editor of United Ireland, in reply to the one sent inviting him to come to Canada and lecture on the subject of the evic-

# tions on Lord Lansdowne's estates: Canadian opinion appears to have already exercised a wholesome influence. The eviction campaign has been suspended. If it be resumed I will start immediately for Canada.

SUIT AGAINST PRINCE ALEXANDER. St. Petersburg, March 29.—It has transpired that when Prince Alexander of Battenberg was first deposed from the Bulgarian throne and escorted out of the country by the successful conspirators he accepted from them the sum of 4,900 franca, with which to pay his way to his home at Darmstadt. The money was handed to him at

BOTTLES OF POISON TO GOAD THEM ON. St. Petersburg, March 29. -It is stated that all of the Nihilists arrested for complicity in the recent unsuccessful plot on the Czar's life, when taken into custody, wore small bottles of poison on their bosoms and that secret arents but been deputed to smash these bottles in the event of the assassin retreating from his task at the last

MR. COLT DENIES A RUMOR .. LONDON, March 29 .- Mr. Colt, the owner of the Dauntless, denied emphatically that there is any truth in the rumor circulated here and in America that the Coronet

A BAD IMITATION OF WALT WHITMAN. LONDON, March 29.—Tennyson's jubilee ode is the sub-ject of general ridicule. It is regarded as a bad imitation of Walt Whitman. Even the Conservative Globe

MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN BULGARIA. Varna, March 29.—A widespread military conspiracy has been discovered here. Nine officers, twenty subalterns and three cadets have been arrested for com-plicity therein, and sent to Sophia.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, March 29, 1887.

THE QUEEN GOES TO CANNES.—The Queen left London this morning for Cannes. UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRRLAND.—It is reasseried that Mr. Robert Uniack Penrose Fitzgerald, Conservative Member of Parliament for the borough of Cambridge, is to be appointed Under Secretary for Ireland.

ONE HUNDRED HOURS GOING TWO MILES. HALIFAX, March 29 (Special) .- The five days' snow blockade of the Intercolonial Eailway was broken One thousand men were engaged shovelling distance of twenty-seven miles. The Intercolonial and New-Brunswick Failways have already directly expended \$0,000 shovelling show off their tracks. One train was 100 hours in covering two miles, and the snowdrifts in one place completely covered the

SWEEPING REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS. MONTREAL, March 29 (Special).-The Board of Trade here received word to-day from Ottawa that the Government had decided to reduce the rate of tolls on through freight going east through the St. Lawrence canals from twenty to two cents a ton. This reduction does not apply to freight passing through the Welland Canal, in Ameri-can ressels, to ports in the United States, but only on through freight to Montreal.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Rose, March 29.—The members of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Depaties have passed resolutions severely censuring the government for entering into an alliance with Austria and Germany because both powers are friendly to the Validan.

Rome, March 29.—Monsignor Galimberti, the special Papal Delegate to Berlin, has failed to secure any satis-factory results in his negotiations with the Centre or Catholic party of Germany. MELBOURNE, March 29, -Two schooners laden with natives of the Tonga Islands, all converts to Wesleyannatives of the Tonga Island ism have arrived at Suva.

DID S. H. ALLIS DROWN HIMSELF?

A LETTER TO LOUISA D. ALLIS FOUND ON A FERRY-

BOAT WITH A HAT. A deck hand of the ferry boat Winena, of the South Ferry line, found a Derby hat which contained a board the boat after one its trips last night. The letter was addressed Louisa D. Aliis, No. 96 Washington-st., Brooklyn, and was signed by S. H. Allis. In the Brooklyn directory the name of Sylvester H. Allis, printer, house No. 233 Court-st., appears.

In the letter the writer says that he is going to commit suicide because he has lost all his money by speculation and because Louisa has made his life miserable. He says that he hopes to find some happiness in the next world, but he doesn't expect to go to heaven. He adds that he had weighted his clothing with type and pieces of lead, that he will " make good food for the fishes," and that there "will be no funeral."

It is supposed that the man jumped from the boat and as drowned, but there are some who do not think he

### GOVERNOR GREEN'S APPOINTEES.

WILL THEY BE CONFIRMED !-THE SUBJECT OF RAILROAD TAXATION.
TRESTON, March 29 (Special), --Governor Green made

two nominations to-day, Alexander T. McGill for Chancellor in place of Theodore Runyon, and Supreme Court Justice David A. Depue to be his own successor. The Senate referred both nominations. The selection of Judge Alexander T. McGill for the highest judicial office in the State will cause a commotion. Mr. McGill is a young man for the place. He is under forty-five, is slight and gray-haired, but youthful looking. He was law partner of ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist, and had considerable chancery practice in that relation. Then he was appointed prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County, and then Judge of the Common Pleas. His friends say he has one chief qualification for the position—great industry. It is probable that he will be confirmed, but it is not certain. Mr. McGill is a son of a Princeton professor, and connected with the Governor by marriage. ge. ate ordered to a third reading the bill to erect a

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bit of electroneous monature in commemoration of the revolutionary battle of Trenton.

The subject of railroad taxation came up in the Senate and it was made evident that nothing will be done by that body in the direction of radical changes in the law. The Assembly bill to abolish the limitation on local taxation of railroad property was taken up at the same time as a Senate bill, which makes some limportant change in ation of railroad property was taken up at the same time as a Senate bill, which makes some important chance in conformity with the decisions of the courts, but which leaves the rate of taxation as it is. A motion to substitute the Assembly bill for the Senate bill was lost—3 to 14—Senators, Edwards, Fish and Baker voting in the affirmative. The Senate bill was then ordered to a third results.

NO ONE FOR OR AGAINST THE POOL BILL TRENTON, N. J., March 29 .- Governor Green at the Executive Chambers to-day was prepared to hear arguments for and against the bill removing heavy penaltie for pool-selling at Monmouth Park, but no one appeared on either side.

WHO CURSED SPEAKER BAIRD I TRENTON, N. J., March 29. - In the Assembly Mr. Beckwith, of Atlantic, rose to a question of privilege and gave notice of a libel suit against The Philadelphia Press for its report of this morning stating that he had cursed Speaker Baird on the floor last night.

TWO YOUTHFUL TRAVELLERS. Pitrshtike, March 29 (Special).—Two little boys with tags pinned on their coats reading "To J. T. Barch, No. 42 Third-ave., New-York," arrived in the city this morning from San Francisco. They were travelling alone, one was only three and the other ten. The conductor placed them in the care of Officer Thomas Pender at the Union station and they were taken in the restaurant for break The smaller of the two could hardly reach the fast. The similier of the two could hardly reach the table, and in an attempt to do supsets a glassof milk in his lap. Officer Fender then took him in his arms and fed him with a spoon. The elder boy told the story of their journey. Two years ago, he said, his mother eloped with a man and went to San Francisco taking them with her. A few mouths ago she had placed them in an asylum. Their father, who is an engineer on the New-York money for their passage to New-York.

MYSTERIOUS SKELETONS IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 29 (Special), -This morning while laborers were tearing down the house at No. 216 South Eighth-st., they came across two human skeletons. The place was kept until a short time ago by "Blakie" Jamson as a liquor-shop and bore an unsavory reputation. Just prior to Jamson's removal the house was a tion. Just prior to Jamson's removal the house was al-most completely destroyed by fire, the origin of which was never learned. The bones were discovered on the fourth floor, in a partition between two rooms. Along with them were found two pairs of nicely worked slippers and portions of a silk fabric of female apparel. The bones were taken to the coroner's office. Dr. Forman found that they were portions of two female skeletons. One woman was apparently thirty-five and the other eighteen years old. The skeletons had evidently been in the place a long time and were somewhat charred by the fire.

DESTROYING CANAL LOCKS WITH DYNAMITE. CINCINSATI, March 29.-A dispatch from Defiance, Ohio, says that a few nights ago the Cecil aqueduct on the canal was blown open. The next night armed men drove away guards who were watching the reservoir and olew out the banks in two places, and finally dynamite was used to destroy the locks. It will take half the summer to repair the damage already done. The Governor has been asked for instructions. There was a strong effort recently to have the Legislature vacate the canal at this point.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SHAVING ON SUNDAY NOT NECESSARY.

Boston, March 29.—in the "Lord's Day Violation" case against William Hogarty, who was on trial for keeping his barber shop open on Sunday, the Jury in the Superior Criminal Court rendered a verthet against Hogarty, deciding that shaving on Sunday was not a work of necessity or charity. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE SUTTO TUNNEL COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—At the annual election of the Sutro Tunnel Company yesterday the foliowing trustees were elected: Morits Meyer, Frederick Roeding, John Sanders, Lavid Kohn, Mountford S. Wison, Pellam W. Amea and William Johns, Five of them were elected by Theodore Sutro, who represented a majority of the Eastern stockholders by proxime.

Reni, in Bessarabla, where the Prince's kidnappers parted with him. A suit to recover the sum has been brought by the rebels who made the loan.

MOVING TO DISMISS AN OLD CHARGE. CONVICT WHO UNDER ANOTHER NAME IS SAID

TO HAVE BECOME WEALTHY AND PROMINENT. A contest about the dismissal of an indictment over thirty years old became public yesterday through an application in open court to Recorder Smyth for a dis-missal of the indictment. Two men, past middle age, have on occasions for a long time past made inquiries about the old indictment and one has been as urgent to ecure its dismissal as the other has been to prevent that. One was J. B. Hart, a San Francisco lawyer, who has made frequent visits to the General Sessions building and who made the application to Recorder it affects William Kissane. There are two indictments against Kissane found on November 14, 1834. They charge him and Andrew Findlay and Lyman Cole with the forgery of checks for \$6,018 on the Continental Bank and \$12,000 on the American Exchange Bank. The case was at one time before Justice Morris, of the Supreme Court; A. Oakey Hall was the prosecuting at-

Kissane was sentenced on one of the indictments to imprisonment for ten years and six months. He served only nine months and was then pardoned by the Gover-The other indictment was not disposed of, but Kissane disappeared from the knowledge of the police and court officials of this city.

The other man who has shown a great interest in the dictment against Kissane is General Francis Dorr, who was well-known about the Court of General Sessions many years ago, when he was several times foreman of the grand jury. He was much respected. He moved to San Francisco some time ago, but has paid several visits to this city. At some of his recent visits he has spoken of the Kissane case. He said that some of Kissane's acts had been of great injury to members of his family.

"When I went to San Francisco," he said in one of his conversations with a friend, "I was employed in my business as a civil engineer by one of the great corporations of that city. I attended a meeting of the B-ard of Directors and among its members I thought I recognized one man whom I had at some time seen, but I could not remember where or when I knew him. I was somewhat puzzled, but one day I met him on the street and then his name and history came to my mind. I went up to him and said: 'How are you, Bill Kissane I' He said that I was mistaken, but I knew him and will remember him as long as I live. He is one of the rich men of the State and is living under a name which is not his own." General borr has not forgotten his resentment at the man who has injured him and when he heard of the efforts that Kissane's lawyer was making for a dismissal of the indictment he wrote to Mr. Martine a letter in which he denomed Kissane as a swindler and even a marderer. He said:

# THREATENED BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

MR. POWDERLY OUTSPOKEN. CHICAGO, March 29.—A dispach from Springfield, Ill., says: "Representative Karlowski, who returned from

Chicago last evening, says that on Friday evening he was summoned before 100 German Socialists in a hall in Milwaukee acc, and that the meeting passed a resolution unanimously demanding of him to retract publicly the document which he signed with Mr. Robrbach for their connection with the Neebe fun eral, or resign his position as a Representative. told the meeting that he would not retract, and there was no power on earth that could compel him to resign. The meeting then passed a resolution denouncing him and declaring him an enemy of the United Labor party. Mr. Kariowski says he was informed that on sineday evening nine socialists or Anarchists, the names of all being now in his possession, met in a saloon in the northwest part of the city and entered into a covenant to 'lay him (Karlowski) out,' or to treat him with the same dose that Balley received. He refused to give the names referred to, but says that he will pass them over to the detectives working on the Balley case."

Sr. Louis, March 28.—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says: "It is said that General Master Workman Pow-

says: "It is each that General Muster Workman Pow-derly has written several letters to conservative

## DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES IN TROY.

BURNED-LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

TROY, March 29.-The Caswell building, occupied prin cipally by Fessenden, Lambert & Tower, dry-goods dealers, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, and the Fultou-st, front of the Boardman building was damaged. F. J. Barnes, woolien goods; Max Sinsheimer, liliner, and Kate A. Murphy, milliner, lose all their ock, which was partly insured. M. Timpane, jeweller, at other occupants of the Boardman building sustained ight losses. Several of the occupants of the Boardman uliding had narrow escapes. M. A. Morrissey, a sick an, was carried out on a bed, and Mrs. E. L. Sheldon's

slight losses. Several of the occupiants of the boardman building had narrow escapes. M. A. Morrissey, a sick man, was carried out on a bed, and Mrs. E. L. Sheldon's bed was on fire as she left her room. The fire originated in the Caswell building in the basement of the store of Fessenden. Lambert & Tower, and burned rapidly. The losses and insurance as approximated are as follows:

H. T. Caswell, building—loss \$12,000, insurance \$15,000; Mrs. Roama Boardman, building—loss \$3,000, insurance \$75,000; Mrs. Roama Boardman, building—loss \$3,000, insurance \$75,000; Mrs. Roama Boardman, building—loss \$3,000, insurance \$75,000; hourance \$1,000; Mar Sinshelmer—loss \$4,000; husurance \$7,000; have a stance \$1,000; Mar Sinshelmer—loss \$4,000; Daw & Petter—loss \$1,000, insurance \$2,000; S. Markendorf—loss \$1,000, insurance \$3,000, insurance \$1,000; M. Timpare—loss \$1,000, insurance \$2,000; Commercial Telephone Company—loss \$1,000, insurance \$2,000; M. Timpare—loss \$1,000, insurance \$2,000; M. Timpare—loss \$1,000, insurance \$2,000; Mrs. E. L. Sheldo—loss \$500, Commercial Telephone Company—loss \$1,000, insurance \$2,000; insurance; insurance; Mrs. Mary Chency—loss \$2,000, insurance. Total loss—\$1,0000; total insurance—\$1,000; on insurance. Total loss—\$1,0000; total insurance—\$1,000, on insurance. Total loss—\$1,0000; insurance. Following its a list of Fessenden, Lambert & Tower's insurances:

North British and Mercantile, Hamburg, Bremen, and Home, \$5,000 each; Providence Washington, \$4,000; Spring Gardeb, \$3,500; Jefferson, \$5,000; Orient, Commercial Union, Edma, Hattford, Luperial, Northern, Pennsylvania, Franklin, Security, Philadelphia, Citizens, of Cincinnat, Catifornia, Insurance and Citizens of Pittsburg \$2,500 each; Union, of California, \$2,000; New Hampshire, Sterling, Farragot, British America and American Exchange, \$1,500 each. Total on stock—\$70,000, Fixtures—Sun, England, \$3,000. nsurances:

THE WEST POINT COTTON MILLS BURNED. COLUMBUS, Ga., March 29.—The West Point Cotton Mills, six miles below West Point, Ga., caught fire last night and were soon reduced to ashes. Two thousand bales of cotton were saved. The mills are insured for

bales of cotton were saved. The mills are insured for \$200,000 in the following companies:

North America, \$10,000; Georgia Home Insurance Company, \$19,500; Hamburg Bremen, \$7,500. Rome Fire Insurance Company, \$5,000; Macone Fire Insurance Company, \$6,000; Home Insurance company, \$7,500; Scottish Union and La, \$10,000; Lion, \$41,000; Ornamia, New-York, \$5,000; Northern, \$10,000; German-American, New-York, \$7,500; Northern, \$10,000; London and Lancashire, \$7,500; Southern Mutual, \$4,000; Central and Mutual, \$5,000; Western Manufacturing and Merchants' Mutual, \$5,000; Western Manufacturing Mutual, \$10,000. This throws 200 operatives out of employment. The This throws 200 operatives out of employment. The principal owners, W. C. and L. Lanier, of West Point, say they will rebuild at once.

WOODBRIDGE THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION. The village of Woodbridge, N. J., about four utiles from Rahway, was threatened by fire yesterday. The flames caused great excitement not only there but also in the surrounding towns. Each train was thronged withh persons who either had friends living withh persons who either had friends living in the place or were interested in property. The fire started in the feed-store of Morris H. Ackers in Main-st. It was a two-story frame building. A strong wind favored the flames and in a short time the adjoining buildings were burning. Weigand's barber-shop was consumed, as was William Haruett's groeery store. At one time the whole place appeared to be decomed and assistance was asked from Rahway, Perth Amboy and Elizabeth. When the firemen from Perth Amboy arrived the fire was extinguished. The bucket brigade worked hard and confined the flames to the three buildings, which were owned by Frank Moore. He estimates his which were owned by Frank Moore. He estimates his loss at \$12,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. Acker will suffer a loss of \$6,000 and has some insurance. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective flue.

SIXTY FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES. A bright flame burst from the first-story window of Ep-stein & Kantrowitz's furniture warehouse, No. 99 Bowery, at 8 o'clock last evening. The fire had evidently been at 8 o'clock last evening. The fire had evidently been burning for some time, as the whole structure was in flames by the time the fireman arrived. The building is four stories high, eighty feet deep and has a frontage of thirty-four feet on the Bowery. In the rear, in Chrystiest, were several tenement-houses containing about sixty families and the Foerstner's Hotel. The occupants, alarmed at the dense smoke, fied to the street, and the women shed many tears over the unexpected destruction of their houses. A third alarm was sent out, and by fighting the fire in the front and rear and from the roofs of the neighboring building it was kept confined within the walls where it started. The buildings No. 97, occupied by John P. Jube & Co., hardware, and No. 101, occu-

pled by the New-York Sarven Wheel Company, were threatened. threatened.

Epstein & Kantrowitz had a ten-years' lease on No. 99, with four years to run, and were getting the stock ready to move to their new store, No. 145 West Fourteenth-st., on May 1. None of the stock had been taken away. The firm's loss is estimated at \$30,000, partly insured in several companies, among them being the Globe Insurance Company for \$1,500. The building is owned by John Ackerman, of Brooklyn, and is damaged \$10,000. The firemen took possession of the elevated track and the trains were stopped for nearly two hours. The Bowery was blocked with the cars of the Third and Fourth aves. lines.

#### LEFT IN THE HANDS OF A SOCIALIST.

SORRY PLIGHT OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY-RE-PUBLICANISM OR ANARCHY.

CHICAGO, March 29 (Special).—The weak second edition of the Democratic City Convention which was called for

1 o'clock to-day did not succeed in getting together until long past that hour. At half-past 1 there were twenty reporters and fifteen delegates in the hall and about 100 delegates were waiting outside for the chairmen of the delegations to arrive and distribute tickets. It was said that every one approached by the Searching Committee had refused to have anything to do with the ticket and that Carter Harrison would be taken up again as the last resource of a desperate party. Whether the political acrobat would again accept was a question which received little or no consideration. When the convention was finally called to order Francis Hoffman was made chairman. This man has been for years an avowed friend of the Socialists. Alderman Cullerton arose and reported that the work of the committees, up to the present hour, in selecting candidates had been unsuccessful. He asked to introduce a resolution empowering the chairman of the convention to select a committe of 100 well known Democrats to agree upon a ticket to present to the people. D. W. Manchester objected to so many men as one hundred at this late day, and asked to amend the Cullerton resolution making the number fifty. Pandemonium ensued when several speeches were made in regard to how the resurrectionists should be chosen. Five minutes were spent trying to howl down a half-drunken delegate up near the front. The Cullerton resolution was then adopted. A motion to adjourn was howled down. A Mr. Kean added fuel to the flames by attempting to read Cleveland.

" Not by a --- sight !" shouted half a hundred. "Table that or there will be a row," howled a dozen.

Another raised his voice in the interest of "decent Democracy" and told the delegates not to disgrace them-selves.

selves.

Finally the chairman secured a hearing and declared the convention at an end. The delegates rushed from the hall, having made no nomination and done little else that they wanted to do. Many of the older Democrats who looked on turned disgusted from the place and sadly who looked on tirmed disgusted from the pince and samy shook their heads.

It is believed Mr. Hoffman, who is a Socialist, will name a committee that will either decline toplace a Democratic ticket in the field, or in order to prevent the Republicans from regaining power in the city will beidly Indorse the Socialist ticket from head to tail. The Socialists are in high slee this afternoon over the action of the Democrats. It is now plainly a fight between the Republican party and Amarchy.

It is now plainly a fight between the Ropublican party and Anarchy.

There was a rumor among the great insurance agencies in La Salle-st., yesterday, that certain New-York companies had resolved to withdraw from Chicago and caucel ail risks written here if the Labor party should by any chance succeed in electing its ticket next week. A prominent agent, who was interviewed concerning this report, said he had not heard of any such intention but he felt sure there were insurance capitalists in New-York who feel very serious about Chicago business. He thought if Nelson should be elected Mayor, rates would double and real estate vales would fall off.

According to Charles Kern, president of the Cook County Democratic Club, the long administration of Mayor Harrison received its deathblow in to-day's convention. To-night he said:

It is rumored, and I may say that it is generally believed among the leaders of the two factions, that it arrison's true motive for declining his second nomination was the failure of the plan whereby the Labor party was to withdraw, for a certain consideration, its nominee, and place Mr. Harrison at longer to fight the press.

When the convention adjourned Chairman Hoffman

the three newspapers having Democratic leanings has its editor called to act as a member of the committee.

THE TRIAL OF ARENSDORF.

UNFOLDING THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER—THE STATEGAINS A LEGAL POINT.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 29.—Henry L. Leavitt was recalled this morning in the Haddock murder trial and again cross-examined by the defence. Following his testimony came Mrs. Leavitt, his wife. The important part of her testimony readed to a conversation she overheard just under her room window between Leavitt and Arensdort shortly after the murder. Arensdort said that he had been before the coroner's inry, but he didn't know anything he had said before the grand jury; that Peters was a dumb Dutchman, and couldn't be fixed, and that he would have to send him away. After Arensdort leit her husband, Mrs. Leavitt motioned for the latter to go up stairs. He did so, and the subject of the conversation between the two mens was talked over. She

have to send him away. After Arensdort led husband, Mrs. Leavitt motioned for the latter to go any stairs. He did so, and the subject of the conversation between the two men was talked over. She denied that she had said: "These saloon men in Sioux City had no sand," and that, "If I had them to regulate, I would put petticoats on them; for 2 cents I would do up Haddock myseli." She had never heard the name of Haddock before the murder.

Albert Koschinsky, alias Bismarck, was the next witness. He was arrested in San Fraucisco in October. After his arrest he made a confession, and charged the hooting on Arensdort.

With the exception of a few moments spent in examining United States District-Attorney Mi rph, the entire atternoon was construed by the lawyers in disct saing the competency of certain testimony. The chart sail will be day. In the fault of the murder in which John Arensdort was not connected by his presence. The decision of the court in layor of the State clears the way to the State for the introduction of a wide range of testinoupy in which to fully cover the conspiracy and its attending results.

STRENGTH OF THE CINCINNATI LABOR PARTY. CINCINNATI, March 29 (Special).-Republican and Democratic leaders alike are standing against at the possibil ity of defeat at the polls next Monday by the Labo party. A labor ticket was nominated which averages as well as either of the others. Stevenson, for Mayor, who has hitherto been a Republican, is a man of sterling honesty and undoubted ability; besides, he is at the head of the Amalgamated Building Association, which has 9,000 votes. The organization of the Labor party is complete It has scores of clubs all over the city, with a formidable It has scores of clubs all over the city, with a formidable aggregate of members. One Republican committeeman acknowledged privately that he expected them to carry five certain wards, and the same was reluctantly admitted as to four others by a Democratic committeeman. Their central committee is working with the utmost enthusiasm and with great effect. Knights of Labor and Unionists are pulling together most harmoniously. Last fall the registration was 54,318, which is now increased to 61,156. There has been an uncommon amount of naturalization also. The vote last fall was 49,890. The Labor leaders are claiming 22,000 votes, which would give them a victory.

THE EXPRESS MESSENGER MURDER TRIAL. CHICAGO, March 29 .- A Morris, Ill., special says: "The xamination of witnesses in the railroad train murder case began here this morning. S. E. Rumsey, whose place as baggageman on the ill-fated train, was taken by Watt on the night of the murder, testified that Kellogg Nichols, the murdered man, was the only express messenger on the road who was accustomed to ride alone in the front baggage-car between Chicago and La Salle. This fact was intended to show that the nurder was probably committed by train men, they only knowing that Nichols was alone in the car. Witness did not make his run on that night as he was not feeling well.

MARE ISLAND SAFE FOR UNCLE SAM. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.-Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of D. W. Bouldin against Thomas S. Phelps, to re cover possession from the United States of Mare Island cover possession from the United States of Mare Island. At the time the suit was brought Phelps was Commander of the Navy Yard on the Island and represented the Government in the proceedings. Bouldin claimed title to the island on an alleged grant to Victor Castro by Governer Alvarado. The testimony tended to show that the deed of the grant was fraudulent, Judge Sawyer rendered a discusion in favor of the defendant.

THE MURDERER OF THE WARDENS CAUGHT. BANGOR, Me., March 29.-City Marshal Whitney has received a dispatch from Oakland, Cal., announcing the arrest of Calvin Graves, the murderer of Game Wardens Hill and Niles at Fletcher's Brook last fall.

ELECTIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The spring elections in Westchester County took place yesterday. The Democrats captured the Board of Super visors as follows: Bedford, T. C. Adams, Rep.; Cortlandt. James Mabie, Dem.; Eastchester, David Quackenbusn, Dem.; Greenburg, John Bossom, Dem.; Harrison, George W. Bassford, Rep.; Lewisboro, John C. Holmes, Rep.; Mount Pleasant, Moses W. Taylor, Dem.; Mamaroneck, Mathias Banta, Dem.; North Castle, George Hust, Dem.; North Salem, Odle Close, Rep.; New-Rochelle, Charles H. Rosevelt, Dem.; Oasining, Gilbert M. Todd, Dem.; Pel-ham, sherman T. Pell, Dem.; Poundridge, Miles Adams, Dem.; Ryc, William Ryan, Dom.; Fomers, James D. Teed, Rep.; Scarsdale, Chauncey Secor, Dem.; White Plains, Lewis C. Platt, Dem.; Westehester, D. J. Medrory, Dem.; Yonkers, Jacob Read, Dem.; Yorktown, Ira Strang, Dem. Democrats, 16; Republicans, 5.

THE THISTLE'S CHALLENGE. ACCEPTED BY THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB. THE CUP RACES TO TAKE PLACE IN OCTOBER-

SOME OF MR. BELL'S CONDITIONS.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club which considers all the challenges for the America's cup met yesterday in the office of exupon the challenge received from the secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, for James W. Bell, a member of that club and a representative of the syndicate that is building the yacht Thistle. The members of the committee present besides the chairman were Secretary William Krebs, Vice-Commodore Haight, G. L. Haight, Philip Schuyler, John F. Dickerson, and Acting Secretary E. M. Brown. The meeting was a private one and there were a large number of yachtsmen in and about the office waiting to hear the de-

cision of the committee. Mr. Krebs read the challenge, which was as follows: 150 Hope St., Glassow, March 16, 1887. } To John H. Binn, Secretary New-York Yacht Club.

Dam Sin: Referring to our correspondence of last autumn, I have now, on behalf of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, and in the name of Mr. James Bell, the vice-commodore of said clib, to claim the right of sailing a match for the America's Clup with the yacht Thietic, against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America; and I accordingly give you formal notice of challenge, and name the fourth day of October next for the commencement of the match.

The Thietic has been constructed on the Clyde. She is enteringed, and her measurement per the inclosed certificate transcript from the custom house register, is as follows:

ed hardly state that our club is an organized royal yacht

nevel.

I need hardly state that our club is an organized royal yacht club, holding an Admiralty warrant with all its privileges thereto belonging, and that its amount regards to held in the Firth of Ciyde, an area compiled with the formalities of the firth of Ciyde, and that its amount regards for vessels of any toning. Having compiled with the formalities of the deed of gift, it may set time and shorten our correspondence regarding whe details of the race to invoir you that Mr. Bell is prepared to accept with some slight modifications, the arrangements of the General and Gaiatea matches, as proposed in the lotter dated March 10, 1885, And I shall now take up, seriatim these as printed on pages 9 and 10 in the report of your committee of arrangements in relation to the above matches, noting the modifications proposed.

Dates of the races to be the 4th, 6th and 8th of Ostober.

Number of races: The challenger is propared to accept the conditions under this heading, but strongly urges that, in order to eliminate as far as may be the element of chance, the contest should be decided by the best of ive trials; the additional days to be the 19th and 12th of October.

Courses and length of courses: The courses sailed in the Galaten matches will be accepted.

Time of making races, measurement and time allowance, and representative of the New-York Yacht Club:

The conditions under these three heatings will also be accepted.

Mr. Bell will also accept Mr. George L. Schuyler as the umpire, whose decision shall be finai on all questions which may arise on any details in the arrangement for the race requiring an adjustment.

I will now state some additional arrangements which are thought necessary. The first is a point which the challenger considers most important, viz. That two patrol steamers (one for each of the competing yachts; should be employed to keep the course perfectly clear during the race, and savoid the risk of the race being obstructed by accompanying steamers on the form of the competitor it represented, an

The committee after a short discussion accepted the challenge and telegraphed their decision immediately to the secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club. As the additional races proposed by Mr. Bell were not made specific points of his challenge, and could be accepted or rejected as the committee decided, they were made the subject of correspondence and the committee's reasons for not increasthe number of races were sent by mail to Mr. Bell. To continue the contest through two additional days would exceedingly expensive and the New-York Yacht Club members do not fee

Spect the Thistle carefully and critically. The result of his investigation will be of great importance to the club and will probably do away with the expense and trouble of building another boat. The sole intent of the designer of the Thistle seems to have been to give her sail-carrying power, and she will be able, from her extreme breadth at beam, to carry an enormous spread of sail. But she is too deep to be a remarkably fast boat and either the Genesta or Galatea can probably give her points in speed.

Another request of the Thistle's owners is to call every race a flake wherein an accident occurs, whether the fault of the yacht or from some other cause. The breaking of a spar or the carrying away of a sail will be sufficient to declare a race off for that day. In this Mr. Bell, it is thought, also asks too much. His boat, made to carry a great amount of sail, could in a heavy gale crowd on an enormous amount, but not without danger of breaking a spar or carrying away or splitting the canvas. But he would take the risk of such accidents in the hope of beating his rival on sail-carrying abilities. He also requests that two steamers shall patrol the course, one with each yacht, to keep away excursion boats and tags. This is looked upon as impracticable, as the patrol steamers would have no authority to retard the bassage of any vessel and it is only through the courtesy of the steamboat captains that the inside course is kept as clear as it is. The severe censure that the captain of the steamer St. John received for his discourtesy in crossing the Galatea's bows at the races last year will undoubtedly be remembered, and the steamship captains, although extremely anxious to give their passengers as good a vautage ground as possible, will, it is supposed, use more care in the fature and give both racers an equal chance.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN BOSTON GAMBLERS. Boston, March 29.—Adolphe Albrecht, who shot the raigned this morning, but the case was adjourned for two weeks and Albrecht was remanded to jath. Flanigan is reported to be much worse. An evening newspaper states that there is evidence indicating that the shooting was premeditated, but the general opinion prevails that Albrecht was attacked and shot his assailants in self-

Pirrishung, March 29 (Special). - Daniel Lanahan, the gambler, was a former Pittsburger and brother of John Lanahan, a wealthy scrap-irou dealer here. The deceased man was at one time a river captain. He left Pitt before the War with Captain Wilson, of Allegheny, on the steamer Fine Bluff and was not heard of until about a year ago, when he returned to Pittsburg for a short

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29 (Special).—Information has been received here of an outrage committed on the Cooper River near Oakley, for which Captain Lewis Poinsett, of the sloop Carrie and Hattie, will probably suffer. A large party of negro laborers who had been working on a river plantation on one side of the river were being conveyed across to their homes on the other side in a flatboat. When the boat was in the middle of the stream it was which the oloop. After passing about a hundred pared by the sloop came about and notwithstanding the ample room in the river, ran directly into the flatboat which was partially split open and a number of men knocked into the river, four of them being drowned. The jury of inquest but the responsibility on Captain Poinsett, who has been committed to jail.

PROBING INTO CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, March 29 (Special).—The Grand Jury has another lot of indictments ready. How soon they will be

pressed depends entirely upon the State Attorney's office. It is evident that the jurors do not feel that they have got to the bottom of the conspiracy, or that they have got to the bottom of the conspiracy, or that they have yet been able to bring the chief conspirators under the ban. The management of the County Hospital and the scandal growing out of the artesian well at Jefferson were the truitful subjects of investigation this morning. In the afterneon a new field was worked. For the first time the jury took up the County Building "preserving paint" job.

HONORING PAUL TULANES MEMORY.

HONORING PAUL TULANE'S MEMORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—A special dispatch from Baton Rouge to The Times Democrat says that Governor McEnery has iasued a preclamation in which he announces officially the death of Paul Tulane, as Princeton. After reviewing Mr. Tulane's life, the Governor recommends that all public offices be closed on the day appointed for his funeral, and that due honors then be paid to his memory.